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2nd Semester Master – Local Administration

Subject: English

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Public Policy Implementation

What is Policy Implementation?

Represents the stage where government executes an adopted policy as specified by the legislation or policy action. At this stage, various government agencies and departments, responsible for the respective area of policy, are formally made responsible for implementation.

Policy implementation is what happens after a bill becomes law.

Once the government has legitimized some form of public policy such as a law, statute, edict, rule, or regulation, the stipulations of that policy must be put into action, administered, and enforced to bring about the desired change sought by the policymakers. This task defaults to the government executive and necessitates the designation of a government agency as having the responsibility for the new policy. Theoretically the responsible agency is given the requisite resources and authority to ensure that the new policy is carried out as intended, but in reality, this does not always occur.

Public policy is implemented to effect some change in the behavior of a target population, and it can normally be assumed that this change will ameliorate some public problem. Therefore, it stands to reason that unless the stipulations of a given policy are actually carried out, the problem will persist. As soon as the tenets of the new policy are implemented, a detailed policy evaluation can be conducted to determine if the desired results are being obtained and if not, why not, and what needs to be changed. More will be discussed concerning policy evaluation later in this lesson.

Administrative agencies accomplish most of the day-to-day work of government therefore they have the most immediate and direct impact on the daily lives of citizens than do any other government entities. Dye indicates that implementation involves all the activities designed to carry out the policies enacted by the legislative branch. These activities include the creation of new organizations, departments, agencies, bureaus, and so on, or the assignment of new responsibilities

to existing organizations. These organizations must translate laws into operational rules and regulations. They must hire personnel, draw up contracts, spend money, and perform tasks. All these activities involve decisions by bureaucrats' decisions that determine policy. One critical aspect of policy implementation is the high degree of discretion afforded to the bureaucrats and agency procedures to transform laws into action as outlined by Dye above. Administrative decision-making has a significant impact on the determination of who receives benefits and who is restricted as a result of the implementation of any policy. Administrative decision-making also has a far-reaching impact on society as a result of the promulgation of agency regulations, contracting, licensing, inspections, enforcement, adjudication, and the actual discretion for agencies to interpret their own agency rules.

Definition of Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is the stage in the policy process where policy action occurs to address a recognized policy problem. At this stage, the design of a policy proposal is put into effect.

Policies are executed by respective administrative agencies.

Selected instruments are applied reflective of the legislative mandate, bureaucratic interpretation, and capacity.

Specified target populations, and the society, experience the first tangible effects of the policy once implemented.

Source: <https://courses.worldcampus.psu.edu/welcome/plsc490/print.html>

Adjectives and prepositions

Some adjectives go with certain prepositions. There are no grammatical rules for which preposition is used with which adjective, so it's a good idea to try to learn them together. To help you do this, write new vocabulary in your notebook in a sentence or phrase.

However, there are some patterns that can help you. Let's look at them first. Remember that a preposition is followed by a noun or a gerund (-ing form).

With at

We use at with adjectives like good/bad/amazing/brilliant/terrible, etc. to talk about skills and abilities.

He's really good at English.

She's amazing at the piano.

They're terrible at organising anything.

I'm not very good at drawing.

With about

We often use about with adjectives of feelings like angry/excited/happy/nervous/sad/stressed/worried, etc. to explain what is causing that feeling.

I'm angry about the decision.

He's nervous about the presentation.

She's excited about the new job.

They were worried about the exam.

With of

However, sometimes we use of with feelings.

She was afraid of telling her mum.

I'm frightened of having an accident.

He's scared of flying.

You should be proud of your progress.

With to

We can use to to show the connection between people or things.

He's married to the director.

I'm addicted to my phone.

I'm allergic to nuts.

It's similar to the old one.

We can also use to to talk about someone's behaviour towards someone else.

They were really friendly to me.

Was he nice to you?

He is always polite to everyone.

She was very rude to the waitress.

Here are some other useful adjectives with prepositions.

With for

Exercise is good for you.

Stress is bad for you.

The town is famous for its cheese.

I'm responsible for the financial side of the business.

With in

She's interested in the project.

They want someone who's experienced in design.

I didn't want to get involved in the argument.